



Conducted by Samuel Hopkins Adams.

This department is devoted to separating the sheep of advertising from the goats—and hanging a bell on the goats. It deals with a very serious topic in a way that is not too serious. Its honest endeavor will be to answer with fairness, either in print, or, where that is inexpedient, by private letter, all fair questions about advertisements, while reserving the right to plead ignorance when that is the right answer. It asks nothing for its services except the confidence of its correspondents in giving their names and addresses, a confidence which will never be violated. Please state clearly whether you prefer to have your name withheld from answers printed here. No unsigned communications will be read. Address: The Ad-Visor, The Tribune, New York.

The letter published in your Ad-Visor column of The Tribune of October 15 criticizing certain practices and conditions in the moving and storage business in this city is particularly interesting. I write this letter to you as a reputable moving man of concern of this city, and I wish to present some obvious facts which have apparently escaped Mr. Morgan and yourself.

It is a fact that the public often have opportunity for criticism of some moving van concerns. I would like to state, however, that in many cases where such criticism is made the people who make it are themselves to blame. The reason is this. Many people who want moving and storage service visit possibly half a dozen or more moving vans and storage concerns, with the idea of getting the best work done at the lowest possible price. That is their privilege. In this business, however, Mr. Morgan has evidently taken in a search for a moving van concern, he overlooked the fact that there is something in the way of integrity and of honesty and square dealing which as a rule cannot be expected by the consumer who looks entirely at the price and who neglects these important factors of service in his search for cheapness.

If Mr. Morgan, or any user of moving van service, instead of shopping around promiscuously among a variety of concerns without regard to their credit or their responsibility or their capacity to do the work well, would consider who can do this job the best, then he would get a moving van concern which would give him good service at a reasonable price and which could be relied upon to give him satisfaction.

The public are often in fault for allowing themselves to be governed entirely by the price of the lowest bidder. If Mr. Morgan wants good moving service he can easily pick out one of the many reputable concerns in this city who will give him a satisfactory job and a fair price.

If, however, he resorts to the usual procedure of matching prices, he is bound to have trouble and probably cause for complaint, for the motto of the lowest bidder usually is "Let the Buyer Beware."

To this the Ad-Visor has nothing to add. Common sense, clearly set forth, needs no commentary.

Isn't Robinson's ad. the best example of *multum in parvo* in foolish and dishonest advertising that you ever saw? H. A. Just about. Here is the advertisement:

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

The Only Infant Food

Can any reader produce another example which so thoroughly combines brevity, mendacity, and ineffectiveness?

I have been reading your column with a great deal of interest and to a great extent agree with your campaign to eliminate the bad advertising from the columns of the daily press. But why not apply the same rule to all? Why not (to change around the old adage) cast out the mote, so to speak, to come back in getting rid of the beam? The theatrical ad. that was so freely discussed and to whose elaborate statements there seems to have been considerable exception taken, probably did make statements that could have been proved to be over exaggerated.

But let us turn to page 9 of the same edition of The Tribune and look over the ad of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company. In one of the paragraphs this advertisement states that "W. L. Douglas \$4.00 shoes are just as good for style, fit and wear as other shoes costing \$6.00 to \$8.00." The only perceptible difference is the price. This statement is the result of comparison of W. L. Douglas shoes at these prices with other shoes at the higher prices, and I am willing to put W. L. Douglas \$4.00 shoes against any \$6.00 shoe on the market for style, fit and wear, just as the advertisement says, or any \$8.00 shoe against the \$6.00 shoe for style, fit and wear. It is true there is sometimes a difference in workmanship and finish. Any experienced shoe man will tell you that finish, however, covers a multitude of sins.

Now, candidly, which pair of shoes would you bet on if a test were to be made? Would you be willing to place your money on the \$4.00 pair or a pair of the \$8.00 ones from a good, reputable concern?

W. W. JOHNSTON.

This criticism was forwarded to the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company for comment, and the following reply was received from one of the directors:

Mr. Adams's correspondent is a little unfair in that he says "W. L. Douglas \$4.00 shoes are just as good" etc. By referring to today's advertisement in your paper you will note that the paragraph reads "W. L. Douglas \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00 shoes are just as good for style, fit and wear as other makes costing \$6.00 to \$8.00." The only perceptible difference is the price. This statement is the result of comparison of W. L. Douglas shoes at these prices with other shoes at the higher prices, and I am willing to put W. L. Douglas \$4.00 shoes against any \$6.00 shoe on the market for style, fit and wear, just as the advertisement says, or any \$8.00 shoe against the \$6.00 shoe for style, fit and wear. It is true there is sometimes a difference in workmanship and finish. Any experienced shoe man will tell you that finish, however, covers a multitude of sins.

It has long been a pet theory of the Ad-Visor's that \$10 gold pieces are seldom to be had for \$5. Nor are 88 shoe values ordinarily obtainable at \$4.00, or even \$5, to adopt Mr. Erskine's interpretation of the advertising. To the public this advertising says by implication, "When you pay \$6.00 or \$8.00 for another firm's shoes you are wasting your money and letting the dealers get the best of you." Further, the advertisement says "The only perceptible difference is the price." Mr. Erskine admits that "there is sometimes a difference in workmanship and finish." Perhaps workmanship and finish are not perceptible. If so, it is difficult to perceive the value of them. The fact is that the Douglas advertising man, in not being content to stick to his last and offer a first-class four dollar shoe value for four dollars, which is all that the public has any right to expect, has fallen into the snare of the comparative. He is attempting to persuade the public that they are either getting more than they are entitled to when they deal with Douglas, or less than they are entitled to when they deal with some one else. In so doing he is a little less than fair both to his public and to his competitors.

I have been pleased to note that you have turned your attention to the battle between the Health Department and the nostrum mongers. We note the appearance of Foster-Milburn's letter and Mr. Coppersmith's reply. We are sending to all firms mailing us this letter or similar circulars. We have thus far sent this letter to the Foster-Milburn people, to Dr. Kline & Co., the manufacturers of the notorious Swamp Root, and to Smith, Kline & French, the purveyors of Elixirs. We believe that printing the letter will be of great value, as it will suggest to other pharmacists the proper disposal of such epistles as these. I have been exceedingly gratified at noting the good work your department has done in opening the eyes of the public to the medical frauds.

Chairman, Board of Health Relationships Committee of The Bronx County Pharmaceutical Association.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that Mr. Zagat's straight-from-the-shoulder letter to the patent medicine makers who have sought to induce New York druggists to ignore the Board of Health regulations is reproduced:

Smith, Kline & French Co., 165 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Penn. Gentlemen: Your kind letter of the 24th inst. at hand. We feel, however, that we shall not have to avail ourselves of your kind offer to protect us in breaking the law. We believe that an honest effort on the part of an honest public official to protect the public should be encouraged, and we shall do all in our power to aid Dr. Goldwater in his endeavor to clean up medicine. It appears to us that no manufacturer producing an honest product should be averse to obeying Dr. Goldwater's regulations. The fact that your firm is opposed to handing over to the Health Department a statement of the ingredients of your preparations—please note that the formula is not required—is strong presumptive evidence that the claim that you make for the preparations are false. That you are afraid of revealing the nature of your preparations to your competitors is absurd. There is no preparation on your list that cannot be matched or bettered by one of the other preparations, and of others like them, depends on advertising and not on therapeutic value.

In conclusion, permit us to state that we certainly shall not sell any preparation after December 31 that does not comply with the regulations of the Department of Health, that we shall do all in our power to induce other pharmacists to do the same, that we heartily approve of these regulations because of the safeguards which they give the public against the predatory proprietary promoters, and that we heartily disapprove of the stand that your company is taking in this matter.

Yours very sincerely,
ZAGAT DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
(Signed) Mendel Zagat.

What is true of the Smith, Kline & French Co.'s secret preparations is true of practically all secret nostrums. There is but a pretence, a "bluff." It is reduced to the lowest terms of absurdity by the clear logic of Mr. Zagat's professional and expert knowledge.

MORGAN BARRED AID FOR MORSE, SAYS MELLEN

Forced New Haven to Refuse Half of Steamboat Stock, He Asserts.

BREAK WITH HIM, BANKER'S ORDER

Railroad's Policy of Buying Trolley Lines Urged by Himself, Ex-President Testifies.

Judge and lawyers confessed yesterday in so many words, and the jury-men by looks, that the evidence in the New Haven case was getting so complicated they were at a loss to know what it was all about or where it was leading. This situation became so acute that Judge Hunt called a halt, and it was decided to prepare written statements of part of the evidence in place of a further attempt to make it comprehensible to the jury in an oral presentation.

Even Charles S. Mellen, of unflinching memory as to all New England transportation history, said: "I am all twisted about this matter."

The evidence yesterday by which the government sought to make good its charge that the eleven former New Haven directors conspired to build up an unlawful monopoly of New England transportation had to do with the deals involving five different Metropolitan steamship companies. The interruption came as the government attorneys were struggling to present an intelligent story of these transactions.

"The magnitude of this case is tremendous," exclaimed Judge Hunt. "Its intricacies seem to multiply. Now, gentlemen, let us see if we can't come to some better understanding of this Metropolitan situation, some better way to know the difference between these life companies."

There followed a conference as to what should be done, and finally it was agreed that both sides get together on a written explanation.

Aid to Morse Refused.

A few facts stood out fairly plain in the presentation by R. L. Batts, chief government attorney, of the Metropolitan matter, while he was allowed to go on with it. He showed that the particular Metropolitan line over which Charles W. Morse had control went into the hands of a receiver and that J. Pierpont Morgan ordered Mellen to refuse Morse's plea for aid.

"Don't you have anything to do with him?" Mellen said Morgan told him. He explained to Morgan that Morse was offering them half the Metropolitan stock if they would take up the job of rehabilitating the line.

"Well," Mr. Morgan said to Mellen testified, "you leave him or break with me."

Mellen testified, with Morse, who at that time was in the Tombs facing the trial which resulted in sending him to Atlanta prison.

Passing from this Metropolitan steamship matter, evidence was put in showing by the testimony of a directors' meeting April 19, 1912, authorizing it, the purchase of the New York Transportation Company, the Eastern Steamship Corporation and the Maine Steamship Company bonds.

This act brought the steamship operations of the New Haven within the purview covered by the indictment, just as the Poughkeepsie Bridge transaction, through the purchase of the expanding railroad operations of the New Haven within the statute of limitations.

Mr. Batts then offered to put in for the government evidence of a subsequent meeting of the directors of the respective states in which they were located, and therefore the purchase of them involved no violation of the Sherman law which applies to interstate commerce. Mr. Batts argued that the ultimate effect and purpose of the purchases was the point to be considered.

In ruling, the court said: "It would never do to allow in a criminal case that the law be misused by permitting a conviction because of this gathering together of these interstate instrumentalities of traffic to be used within the confines of one state. It is at the expiration of the evidence not by the borders of the respective states in which they were located, and therefore the purchase of them involved no violation of the Sherman law which applies to interstate commerce. Mr. Batts argued that the ultimate effect and purpose of the purchases was the point to be considered."

He speaks of her "austerity of temper" and "violent sallies of passion." According to him, she also attacked him with a weapon on July 5 last, and had him followed about the city by her "darling girl" and "precious" and "sweet." Whether these epithets were written before or after the trial is not the concern of the alienists dependent sayeth not.

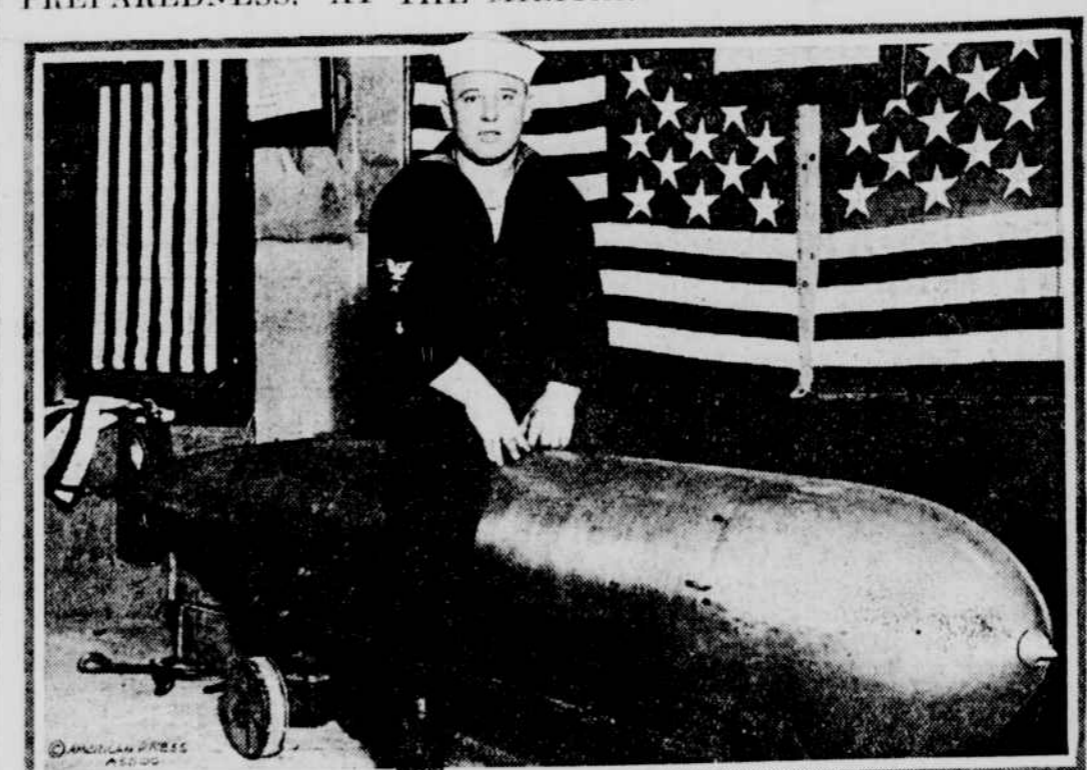
JUDGE LINDSEY HELD
GUILTY OF CONTEMPT

Fined \$500 for Refusal to Disclose Information at Trial.

Denver, Nov. 15.—Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver's Juvenile Court, was held guilty of contempt of court and fined \$500 and costs by Judge John A. Perry in the District Court here today. Thirty days were allowed for an appeal. The case grew out of Judge Lindsey's refusal to disclose information in the trial of Mrs. Berta Wright on a charge of murder.

Judge Lindsey claimed the information came to him in a privileged manner through the confession of Neal Wright, twelve years old, during the trial. An information charging the boy with the murder of his father because of an alleged confession made at his mother's trial still is pending in the Juvenile Court. Mrs. Wright was acquitted.

"PREPAREDNESS" AT THE MILITARY LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.



Jackie astride a Whitehead torpedo, one of the exhibits at the demonstration in favor of a stronger army and navy in Madison Square Garden.

25 CENTS TO WHEEL BABY

Lucrative Job Wants Barnard Girl who Wants to Earn Education.

Twenty-five cents a day for wheeling a seven-month-old baby about the streets and parks of New York is the wage offered to any strong, willing and capable Barnard girl desirous of working her way through college. A prospective employer yesterday sent a postal to Paul C. Holter, secretary of the Students' Employment Bureau, at Columbia, asking for an applicant. Many students are on the lookout for winter work of one kind or another and many are already occupied with various forms of seasonal occupations. Two students, recently qualified as house painters, while two others successfully decorated the interior of a church. A greater number are cleaning houses, while many are waiting at a junction with waiting at a table in many apartments.

HE HIRED ALIENIST, SO DID HIS WIFE

Phinneys Parted and Reconciled—Thaw Trial Experts Called.

Love may laugh at locksmiths, if he still finds those respectable craftsmen so ludicrous. When, however, two Thaw alienists obtrude themselves into one marital squabble his sense of humor deserts him and he resigns at once. Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Phinney hired the alienists, lost their love and are now suing each other.

Mr. Phinney, who is president of the E. G. Phinney Company and the Angel Forwarding Company, thought his wife was mentally unbalanced and hired Dr. Menas S. Gregory, present head of the Bellevue psychopathic ward and one-time Jerome witness in the Thaw trial, to make sure that she was. Whereupon Mrs. Phinney engaged Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald, another state witness in the Thaw trial, to make sure that she was sane. Then love resumed, and Mr. Phinney resigned and so did Mrs. Phinney.

On December 23, 1914, Mr. Phinney had added his last name to the already euphonious title of Miss Willie Pearl Bussey. On November 15, 1915, which was yesterday, Mrs. Willie Pearl Bussey Phinney left her home at 460 Riverside Drive and started for the divorce trial in the Supreme Court here, charging desertion and cruelty. Between the two dates the Thaw alienists got in their chilling work.

According to Mrs. Phinney, who is the daughter of a physician in Augusta, Ga., the first of the many flaws in their wedded existence occurred when her husband wandered home one night, staggering under a load of liquor, carried in his arms a woman who was his mistress. She was the mistress of his mistress. He left the house suddenly and in the general direction of Maine. When he reached there he sent her a telegram. She followed him to New England and there they were reconciled.

Twenty-four hours after their return to New York, according to her, Mr. Phinney announced that he was going out "on business" and went so far that he never came back, sending her, instead, a message announcing that she was mentally deranged. Later he called upon her in company with a man who she found out later was Dr. Gregory. Immediately thereafter she engaged Dr. McDonald to testify that she wasn't crazy. She might have saved herself the money, for Dr. Gregory admitted this himself.

In August Mr. Phinney began action for separation in this city. Later he went to Florida and filed suit for divorce there. According to his assertions the nearest approach to celestial influence in his life was furnished by the Angel Forwarding Company. His description of his wife is far from serene.

He speaks of her "austerity of temper" and "violent sallies of passion." According to him, she also attacked him with a weapon on July 5 last, and had him followed about the city by her "darling girl" and "precious" and "sweet." Whether these epithets were written before or after the trial is not the concern of the alienists dependent sayeth not.

JUDGE LINDSEY HELD
GUILTY OF CONTEMPT

Fined \$500 for Refusal to Disclose Information at Trial.

Denver, Nov. 15.—Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver's Juvenile Court, was held guilty of contempt of court and fined \$500 and costs by Judge John A. Perry in the District Court here today. Thirty days were allowed for an appeal. The case grew out of Judge Lindsey's refusal to disclose information in the trial of Mrs. Berta Wright on a charge of murder.

Judge Lindsey claimed the information came to him in a privileged manner through the confession of Neal Wright, twelve years old, during the trial. An information charging the boy with the murder of his father because of an alleged confession made at his mother's trial still is pending in the Juvenile Court. Mrs. Wright was acquitted.

ROAR OF GUNS FILLS GARDEN

Tournament of Military Athletic League Opens at Madison Square.

"Is America ready for war?" This is a question which a military tournament, continuing all the week at Madison Square Garden, under the auspices of the Military Athletic League, proposes to answer. The opening exhibition last night was extremely interesting, and was convincing at least to one of the 2,000 present, who was overheard to remark: "After seeing this I am positive we are prepared for war in Madison Square Garden!"

Twelve events were on the programme for the opening night, and regulars and militia from every branch of the service helped to make the entertainment diversified. Without exception the events were run off with precision, and to judge from the applause the programme was well received. In the absence of Mayor Mitchell, who was to have opened the tournament, the drills were reviewed by Police Commissioner Arthur Woods.

The number which apparently aroused the most enthusiasm was a saddle drill by Troop K, 5th Cavalry, U. S. A., a detachment of fifty men from Fort Myer, Va., under command of Captain Frederick D. Kilgore. This troop of highly trained regulars moved about the tank in a maze of intricate figures with astonishing rapidity and accuracy, and the educated animals displayed a grade of intelligence which seemed to the audience nothing less than extraordinary. They wheeled and circled with precision, and when they finally "dressed" in four lines before the reviewing stand, while the strains of the band completed the martial effect, even the soldiers from other commands broke into an enthusiastic uproar.

Field Gun Drill.

A 1-pounder field gun drill by the 2d Battalion, New York Naval Militia, excited much interest. Four groups of sixteen men each hauled in a gun and manoeuvred them about on foot. Clad in white, the militiamen nevertheless did not hesitate a moment when the order came to advance flat on their stomachs, as small boys on sleds. This detail of preparedness was quick to be noted by the crowd, and each additional flop in the tank was greeted by a round of cheers.

A military athletic contest between two men next occupied the attention of the spectators. The contest consisted in removing rifles, suspenders, coats, leggings, then shoes, then hats, and placing them apart at distances of ten yards. At this point several women in the audience were seen to become agitated, but evidently the requirements of the contest were fulfilled, for they did not remove anything more. At the report of a gun the men started to reclothe themselves, and Private Faughnan, of the 71st Regiment, won as the speediest dresser.

To wind up the evening's entertainment, the 22d Corps of Engineers, National Guard of New York, constructed a pontoon bridge, then demolished it with the "same sort of stuff" we found over in Jersey," according to Owen Egan, Inspector of Combustibles, who was on hand to see that no soldiers smoked near the gunpowder. In Commissioner Wood's box were First Deputy Leon O. Godley and Mrs. Godley, Colonel George Wingate, Colonel Frank Horton and Captain Dewitt C. Wells, Jr.

A detail of twenty-nine officers and men of the Old Guard, commanded by Colonel Adolph L. Kline, acted as special escort to the officers of the Military Athletic League and their guests of the army, the navy and the national guard. There will be a detail of the Old Guard present every night during the show.

An armored motor truck, with a wicked little gun on top, stands in the middle of the room, with several artillery batteries around it. There is also a sample of the standard wheeled boat of the United States Navy, owned by the 1st Battalion, Naval Militia.

FRIENDS OF SHUT-INS TO MEET

Society to Hold Third-Fourth Annual Gathering in Brick Church.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Shut-In Society will be held to-morrow at 8 o'clock in the Brick Church.

RECTOR'S
Caretaker Broadway
Dancing at 48th St.

tomorrow, at 10:30 a. m., in the lecture room of the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Miss MacKenzie, of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, will make an address.

A luncheon will be served at noon, and during the afternoon presidents of the various branches will report on the advancement of the work in the last year. All friends of the society will be welcomed at the meeting.

FIND NAKED ADAM IN BASEMENT EDEN

Girl Theatre Ushers Hide Faces While Firemen and Police Overpower Intruder.

"Halt!" shouted Fireman Patrick J. Barry to the young women usher at the New York Theatre, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, who were descending to their dressing rooms in the cellar to don their uniforms at 6:45 o'clock last evening.

"There's a man naked as Adam over there near the furnace. Sure, I just discovered him in making my rounds to see if the building is safe." Business of ushers running back upstairs and Fireman Barry searching for a blanket. "Perhaps it's the bass fiddle player taking a shower," he mused as he enveloped the stranger and yelled to the girls that they could come on down.

The man in the blanket became violent as soon as he was presented to John Jones, engineer of the building. He insisted that Jones had taken his clothes. While Barry ran outside to blow his police whistle, the stranger mixed it up with Joseph M. George, the electrician, and several other attendants. Not until Patrolman William Loeb, on duty at Broadway and Forty-third Street, came with his handcuffs did the fight cease.

In a dazed, incoherent manner the man said that he was Percival B. Faskally, of 70 East Sixty-sixth Street. He would tell nothing more about himself or his predicament, but said that he would like to telephone to his wife and daughter. Dr. Glynn, of Policynic Hospital, said that Faskally appeared to be coming out from the effects of some powerful drug. He was taken to that hospital and placed under the care of his private physician.

Faskally is said to be an Englishman of considerable wealth, who has been associated with Flint & Chester, Inc., dealers in railroad supplies at 237 Lafayette Street. Prior to his arrest he and his family lived at 1 West Sixty-eighth Street. They plan to return to England in a few months, Mrs. Faskally said.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Wed. at 8. Boris Godunov. Ober, Delaunoy; Dider, Althaus; Richter, Cond. Polacco. Thru, Martelli. American, Polacco. Mat. at 5. Boris Godunov (debut); Uria, Braun; Weil, Cond. Bodanzky (debut); Fri. at 8. Bohemian Girl. Polacco; Caruso, Scotti; Cond. Bodanzky (debut). Sat. at 8. The Rose Cavalier. Ober, Martelli; American, Polacco; Cond. Bodanzky (debut). Next Mon. at 8. Iris, Boris Delaunoy; Botta, Scotti; Cond. Bodanzky (debut). HAIRMAN PIANO USED.

SECOND BILTMORE
TODAY MORNING MUSICAL
HOTEL BILTMORE, NOV. 19, 11.
LOUISE FITZIU
HOMER MISCH
ELMAN CLARENCE
BIRD

Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00, 10.50, 11.00, 11.50, 12.00, 12.50, 13.00, 13.50, 14.00, 14.50, 15.00, 15.50, 16.00, 16.50, 17.00, 17.50, 18.00, 18.50, 19.00, 19.50, 20.00, 20.50, 21.00, 21.50, 22.00, 22.50, 23.00, 23.50, 24.00, 24.50, 25.00, 25.50, 26.00, 26.50, 27.00, 27.50, 28.00, 28.50, 29.00, 29.50, 30.00, 30.50, 31.00, 31.50, 32.00, 32.50, 33.00, 33.50, 34.00, 34.50, 35.00, 35.50, 36.00, 36.50, 37.00, 37.50, 38.00, 38.50, 39.00, 39.50, 40.00, 40.50, 41.00, 41.50, 42.00, 42.50, 43.00, 43.50, 44.00, 44.50, 45.00, 45.50, 46.00, 46.50, 47.00, 47.50, 48.00, 48.50, 49.00, 49.50, 50.00, 50.50, 51.00, 51.50, 52.00, 52.50, 53.00, 53.50, 54.00, 54.50, 55.00, 55.50, 56.00, 56.50, 57.00, 57.50, 58.00, 58.50, 59.00, 59.50, 60.00, 60.50, 61.00, 61.50, 62.00, 62.50, 63.00, 63.50, 64.00, 64.50, 65.00, 65.50, 66.00, 66.50, 67.00, 67.50, 68.00, 68.50, 69.00, 69.50, 70.00, 70.50, 71.00, 71.50, 72.00, 72.50, 73.00, 73.50, 74.00, 74.50, 75.00, 75.50, 76.00, 76.50, 77.00, 77.50, 78.00, 78.50, 79.00, 79.50, 80.00, 80.50, 81.00, 81.50, 82.00, 82.50, 83.00, 83.50, 84.00, 84.50, 85.00, 85.50, 86.00, 86.50, 87.00, 87.50, 88.00, 88.50, 89.00, 89.50, 90.00, 90.50, 91.00, 91.50, 92.00, 92.50, 93.00, 93.50, 94.00, 94.50, 95.00, 95.50, 96.00, 96.50, 97.00, 97.50, 98.00, 98.50, 99.00, 99.50, 100.00, 100.50, 101.00, 101.50, 102.00, 102.50, 103.00, 103.50, 104.00, 104.50, 105.00, 105.50, 106.00, 106.50, 107.00, 107.50, 108.00, 108.50, 109.00, 109.50, 110.00, 110.50, 111.00, 111.50, 112.00, 112.50, 113.00, 113.50, 114.00, 114.50, 115.00, 115.50, 116.00, 116.50, 117.00, 117.50, 118.00, 118.50, 119.00, 119.50, 120.00, 120.50, 121.00, 121.50, 122.00, 122.50, 123.00, 123.50, 124.00, 124.50, 125.00, 125.50, 126.00, 126.50, 127.00, 127.50, 128.00, 128.50, 129.00, 129.50, 130.00, 130.50, 131.00, 131.50, 132.00, 132.50, 133.00, 133.50, 134.00, 134.50, 135.00, 135.50, 136.00, 136.50, 137.00, 137.50, 138.00, 138.50, 139.00, 139.50, 140.00, 140.50, 141.00, 141.50, 142.00, 142.50, 143.00, 143.50, 144.00, 144.50, 145.00, 145.50, 146.00, 146.50, 147.00, 147.50, 148.00, 148.50, 149.00, 149.50, 150.00, 150.50, 151.00, 151.50, 152.00, 152.50, 153.00, 153.50, 154.00, 154.50, 155.00, 155.50, 156.00, 156.50, 157.00, 157.50, 158.00, 158.50, 159.00, 159.50, 160.00, 160.50, 161.00, 161.50, 162.00, 162.50, 163.00, 163.50, 164.00, 164.50, 165.00, 165.50, 166.00, 166.50, 167.00, 167.50, 168.00, 168.50, 169.00, 169.50, 170.00, 170.50, 171.00, 171.50, 172.00, 172.50, 173.00, 173.50, 174.00, 174.50, 175.00, 175.50, 176.00, 176.50, 177.00, 177.50, 178.00, 178.50, 179.00, 179.50, 180.00, 180.50, 181.00, 181.50, 182.00, 182.50, 183.00, 183.50, 184.00, 184.50, 185.00, 185.50, 186.00, 186.50, 187.00, 187.50, 188.00, 188.50, 189.00, 189.50, 190.00, 190.50, 191.00, 191.50, 192.00, 192.50, 193.00, 193.50, 19